which shows that the Posnania Jews had not yet acquired a safe footing in economic life. As to Jews in domestic service, Jewish girls from Posnania entered it with wealthy Jewish families in the more advanced parts of Prussia, raising thereby the percentage of Jews thus employed in those other provinces.

The change in the economic structure of Prussian Jewry is well illustrated by a comparison between their occupational distribution in 1861 and 1925.[1]

	Of every 100 Prussian there were engaged		Percentage Jews among 100 persons engaged.	
	1861.	1925.	1861.	1925.
In commerce and money trade	58*	49-	21-0	5-0
„ industry and handicrafts	16-5	21-	0-4	0-6
„ agriculture	0-9	1-5	0-0	0-1
„ professions and	2-9	8-7	0-5	1-6
„ transport	04	0-4	0-1	0-1
„ domestic service and ment	10-4	2-8	2-9	0-6
Without or of unspecified	10-6	15-4	1-9	1-5
Together	100-0	100-0	0-9	1-1

After about 1850, differences in the rate of natural increase began to affect the economic position of the Jews; in Western and Central Europe that rate declined, while in Eastern Europe, until quite recently, it remained extraordinarily high. The number of children with which the Jews were burdened in Eastern Europe was about twice as great as in Germany. This meant a greater expense or a lower standard of living, preventing an

increase in wealth and a rise in social standing.

Another, and perhaps the most important, reason for the

[1] See Lestschinsky, *Das wirtschaftliche SchicJcsal des deutschen Juden-tum$* (Berlin, 1933), p, 87.